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EXAMINER				
LEWIS, ALICIA M				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2164				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

SUGHRUE@SUGHRUE.COM

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/799,933

Applicant(s)

BAE ET AL.

Examiner

Alicia M. Lewis

Art Unit

2164

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 February 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-9,11 and 13-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-9,11 and 13-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is responsive to communication filed February 15, 2008. There are no current claim amendments. Therefore, claims 1, 3-9, 11 and 13-28 remain pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3-9, 11 and 13-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Niwa (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0225696 A1) in view of Christensen et al. (US Patent 6,055,543) ('Christensen').

With respect to claims 1 and 11, Niwa teaches:

extracting information on a plurality of resource files (paragraph 86) by parsing an SMIL document (paragraph 130); and

packaging a plurality of files comprising the SMIL document and the plurality of resource files into a single segment using the extracted information (paragraphs 85 and 126).

Although Niwa teaches that the SMIL document and a plurality of resource files are packaged together in a new video segment store in a database, he does not teach that the SMIL document and resource files are packaged into a single file, wherein the operation of packaging comprises: forming a header based on the extracted information; creating a plurality of file indexing information based on the extracted information, to access the plurality of resource files; and creating an SMIL integrated file by packaging the header, the plurality of file indexing information, the SMIL document, and the plurality of resource files into a single file.

Christensen teaches a file wrapper containing cataloging information for content searching across multiple platforms (see abstract) in which he teaches packaging metadata (SMIL document) and content (resource) files into a single file using the extracted information (Figure 5, column 5 lines 25-31, column 6 lines 19-27), wherein the operation of packaging comprises:

forming a header based on the extracted information (column 6 lines 32-39, column 7 lines 51-52);

creating a plurality of file indexing information based on the extracted information, to access the plurality of resource files (column 6 lines 35-39, 45-56); and

creating an SMIL integrated file by packaging the header, the plurality of file indexing information, the SMIL document, and the plurality of resource files into a single file (Figure 5, column 6 lines 19-50).

Christensen teaches that a package is a single file that contains one or more wrappers, and that a wrapper contains metadata and content, the content including

multimedia files containing audio, video and textual information. Thus the packages of Christensen contain metadata (SMIL document) and plurality of resource files (content).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Niwa by the teaching of Christensen because packaging metadata (SMIL document) and content (resource) files into a single file would enable content and its metadata to be transported together (Christensen, column 6 lines 25-27), searching regardless of file type or the computer system in which the file resides (Christensen, column 9 lines 64-66), a reduction in traffic on the network (Christensen, column 10 line 8), and prevention of lost/separated metadata (Christensen, column 10 lines 15-17).

With respect to claims 3 and 13, Niwa as modified teaches wherein the header comprises information on the number of the plurality of files included in the SMIL integrated file and information on a length of the SMIL integrated file (Christensen, column 6 lines 32-39, column 7 lines 33-36).

With respect to claims 4 and 14, Niwa as modified teaches wherein the header comprises copyright information of at least one of the SMIL document and the plurality of resource files (Christensen, column 6 lines 33-35).

With respect to claims 5 and 15, Niwa as modified teaches wherein the plurality of file indexing information comprises respective name, length, and offset information of

Art Unit: 2164

each of the plurality of files included in the SMIL integrated file (Christensen, column 6 lines 35-39, 45-50, column 7 lines 33-40).

With respect to claims 6 and 16, Niwa as modified teaches further comprising storing a packaged SMIL integrated file. (Niwa, paragraph 126; Christensen, column 5 lines 23-24).

With respect to claim 7, Niwa as modified teaches transmitting a packaged SMIL integrated file (Christensen, column 5 lines 25-27; Niwa, paragraph 179 lines 9-13).

With respect to claim 8, Niwa as modified teaches:
extracting information for accessing a plurality of files included in an SMIL integrated file by parsing the SMIL integrated file (Christensen, column 5 lines 50-63; Niwa, paragraphs 85 and 126);

providing an SMIL document (Christensen, column 5 lines 56-61; Niwa, paragraph 178); and

providing a predetermined resource file by referring to the information when a request for the predetermined resource file is issued (Christensen, column 5 lines 62-63, column 8 lines 2-5; Niwa, paragraph 178),

wherein the operation of extracting the information comprises extracting respective name, length, and offset information of each of the plurality of files included in the SMIL integrated file, and the operation of providing the predetermined resource

file comprises searching for the predetermined resource file from among the plurality of resource files by referring to the respective name, length, and offset information of each of the plurality of files included in the SMIL integrated file (Christensen, column 6 lines 35-39, 45-50, column 7 lines 33-40, 49-55).

With respect to claims 9 and 18, Niwa as modified teaches wherein the operation of extracting the information comprises extracting file indexing information from a plurality of file indexing information to access the predetermined resource file (Christensen, column 4 lines 57-58, column 5 lines 50-63, column 7 lines 49-55) and the operation of providing the predetermined resource file comprises providing the predetermined resource file by referring to the file indexing information (Christensen, column 5 lines 62-63, column 8 lines 2-5).

With respect to claim 17, Niwa as modified teaches further comprising:

a file managing unit which provide a predetermined SMIL document when there is a request for the predetermined SMIL document (Christensen, column 5 lines 56-61; Niwa, paragraph 178) and provides a predetermined resource file linked to the SMIL document when there is a request for the predetermined resource file by referring to corresponding information extracted from an SMIL integrated file by the parsing unit (Christensen, column 5 lines 62-63, column 8 lines 2-5; Niwa, paragraph 178),

wherein the parsing unit extracts the corresponding information for accessing files included in the SMIL integrated file by parsing the SMIL integrated file (Christensen, column 5 lines 50-63; Niwa, paragraphs 85 and 126).

With respect to claim 19, Niwa as modified teaches wherein the parsing unit extracts file indexing information, including respective name, length, and offset information of at least each of the plurality of files included in the SMIL integrated file, and the file managing unit searches for the predetermined resource file by referring to the name, length, and offset information of each of the plurality of files included in the SMIL integrated file and provides the predetermined resource file (Christensen, column 6 lines 35-39, 45-50, column 7 lines 33-40, 49-55).

With respect to claims 20-22, Niwa as modified teaches wherein the plurality of the indexing information are consecutively disposed together and precedes the plurality of resource files (Christensen, Figure 5).

The limitation in the above claims represents nonfunctional descriptive material because it does not affect the way a computer operates; it is merely a description of information that does not impart any functionality. As such, the limitation does not hold any patentable weight.

With respect to claims 23-25, Niwa as modified teaches wherein the header comprises information for all of the plurality of resource files (Christensen, column 6 lines 32-39).

The limitation in the above claims represents nonfunctional descriptive material because it does not affect the way a computer operates; it is merely a description of information that does not impart any functionality. As such, the limitation does not hold any patentable weight.

With respect to claims 26-28, Niwa as modified teaches wherein the SMIL document comprises information to adjust the reproduction time of each media object included in the plurality of resource files, layouts on a screen, and screen division (Niwa, paragraph 87).

The limitation in the above claims represents nonfunctional descriptive material because it does not affect the way a computer operates; it is merely a description of information that does not impart any functionality. As such, the limitation does not hold any patentable weight.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed February 15, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
4. Regarding claim 1, the Applicant argues that the prior art fails to teach packaging a plurality of files comprising the SMIL document and the plurality of resource files into a

single file. Examiner disagrees. Niwa teaches packaging a plurality of files comprising the SMIL document and the plurality of resource files into a single segment (paragraphs 85 and 126), but does not explicitly teach packaging a plurality of files into a single file. However, Christensen teaches packaging metadata (i.e., a SMIL document) and content (i.e. resource) files into a single file (Figure 5, column 5 lines 25-31, column 6 lines 19-27). Christensen teaches that a package is single file that contains one or more wrappers (column 6 lines 21-24), and that a wrapper contains metadata and content (column 6 lines 21-22), the content including multimedia files containing audio, video and textual information (column 5 lines 28-31). Therefore, Christensen teaches packaging a plurality of wrappers into a single file, and the wrappers of Christensen include metadata (SMIL document) and content (resource file).

5. Applicant further argues that Christensen does not teach extracting information on a plurality of resource files and forming a header based on the extracted information. Although Figure 5 appears to show a package having only one wrapper, as explained above, Christensen teaches that a package may contain multiple wrappers. Thus, he teaches the header 52 may respond to multiple content files. Niwa teaches extracting information on a plurality of resource files, and Christensen teaches generating a header based on application information, copyright information and creation date of the package.

6. Regarding claims 20-22, Applicant argues that the prior art does not teach where the plurality of indexing information are consecutively disposed together and precedes the plurality of resource files. The directory of tags in Figure 5 of Christensen may

Art Unit: 2164

represent indexing information, and the directory of tags precedes the content.

However, as explained above, the limitation in the above claims represents nonfunctional descriptive material because it does not affect the way a computer operates; it is merely a description of information that does not impart any functionality. As such, the limitation does not hold any patentable weight.

7. Applicant argues that the indexing information is used to read the resource file, and that it is not necessary for a computer to process each of the resource files, etc. However, these limitations are not claimed. The intended use of the indexing information or potential benefit of the claimed arrangement of the indexing information does not limit the claim because the indexing information, as claimed, is merely a description of an arrangement of information that does not impart any functionality.

8. Regarding claims 23-25, Applicant argues that Christensen merely discloses a header for a single content file. However, as described above, Christensen teaches that a package may consist of multiple wrappers, thus having multiple content (resource) files.

9. Regarding claims 26-28, Applicant argues that the claims provide a functional description, as the information claimed would all functionally affect how a pc would display the information. However, the idea of using the descriptive material to display information is not claimed. The intended use of the information does not limit the claim because the information, as claimed, is merely a description of information that does not impart any functionality. The information contained in the SMIL document is not used to do anything, and thus represents nonfunctional descriptive material.

Art Unit: 2164

10. Regarding claim 8, Applicant argues that the prior art fails to teach extracting length of each of the files included in the SMIL integrated file or searching for the predetermined resource file by referring to the length information. Examiner disagrees. Christensen teaches that the package contains offsets to each part of the file. For example, the offset within the file to the beginning of content file 20 and the offsets to metadata are stored. Therefore, it is clear that the length of the content file(s) may be determined based on the offset information. If one knows the offset of content 20 and the offset of tag1, which proceeds content 20, then he can deduce the length of the content 20. Christensen further teaches that tags contain information about the content file (metadata), and that this information is used to search for information (column 6 lines 52-56).

Conclusion

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

Art Unit: 2164

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alicia M. Lewis whose telephone number is 571-272-5599. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 9 - 6:30, alternate Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Rones can be reached on 571-272-4085. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Alicia M Lewis/
Examiner, Art Unit 2164
July 1, 2008

/Charles Rones/

Application/Control Number: 10/799,933

Page 13

Art Unit: 2164

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2164